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Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month ..

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Bryan at Madison Square Garden. Under the vigilant janitorship of the Hon. RICHIED CROKER and surrounded by some of the biggest Trust Moguls in New York, Mr. BRYAN made a speech in the Madison Square Garden last night. It was a threadbare cento of the speeches which he has been uttering in enormous volume all over the country. Nothing in it, not even the blasphemy for which Mr. BRYAN has such a gift, was new. Trusts and the Philippines: that was all that he dared to talk about. He sympathized with the laboring man with the full dinner pail. He pitied the ABSALOMS condemned to perpetual clerkships. He wanted to know "what title we have to the Filipino." He lugged in ABRA-HAM LINCOLN. He threw a sop to blockish discontent by mentioning what he called "the Hamiltonian doctrine, that some are

well born and some are not so well born. To those who have had to follow Mr. BRYAN through his long pilgrimage of gabble, this speech with its weary old futilities and fallacies and demagogisms and suggestions of falsehood and its flat, ancient jokes rewarded with that laughter which is as the crackling of thorns under a pot, is stale reading. Does Mr. BRYAN think to win the enemy's country with this sort of

To New York what he did not say is all the interest of this speech. Whether inspired by his own fears or instructed by his Tammany tutors, he had not one word to say about sliver, about the financial question, which to New York is all in all in this camratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any other nation. Last night and his principles. New York, which would have none of him when he was brave, will a coward.

But it was a glorious night for the Hon. RICHARD CROKER.

Agricultural Wages in Great Britain and Ireland.

We have before us the report of the British Board of Trade on the wages and earnings of agricultural laborers in the United Kingdom. The document embodies information secured in response to inquiries addressed to thousands of employers in the economic condition of a large section of the British population.

We should first note that different Wales, the North of England and the North | are a free people. of Ireland the majority of the farm servants are hired by the year or halfyear and receive regular wages; board and lodging being usually provided free in the farmhouses for the unmarried men, and cottages in many districts for the married men. In the greater part of central and southern England and in southern Ireland the majority of agricultural laborers are hired by the week, although the men in charge of animals are frequently engaged for longer periods. Throughout the greater part of England the custom of lodging and boarding men in the farmhouses has practically ceased to exist. The custom of engaging nearly all classes of farm servants at so-called " hiring fairs " obtains in Scotland, the North of England, the North of Ireland and in northern Wales, but else-

We should further note that, although time payments in cash constitute the bulk of an agricultural laborer's earnings, the mode of remuneration varies greatly in different parts of the Kingdom. Where the yearly or half-yearly system of hiring prevails, extra cash payments for piecework, hay and grain harvests, overtime, &c., are as board and lodging for unmarried men, as in the arable districts of the eastern and southern counties of England, more piecework is done, and extra payments in cash at bay and grain harvests and for overtime can be earned, while men in charge of animals often receive lamb money Journey money, and allowances in kind.

The report of the Board of Trade undertakes to furnish a statement of the earnings of the various classes of agricultural laborers in each county of the United Kingdom. The following are the final averages obtained for the earnings of ordinary agricultural laborers in England, and for the classes of laborers most nearly corresponding to them in Wales, Scotland and Ireland; it should be understood that the earnings include the value of all allowances in kind. In England in 1898 an agricultural laborer could earn for a week 16s. 10d., or. say, \$4.20; in Wales, he could earn \$4.10; in Scotland, \$4.52, and in Ireland, only \$2.52. From a table presented in the report it appears that in Scotland, England and Wales the earnings of agricultural laborers were | February 4, 1899, when the Filipinos opened | afraid of American expansion in the Pacific. highest near the large industrial and mining | fire on the American troops. But long | To give aid and comfort to Aguinalno is formly much lewer than in Great Britain There are six counties in Great Britain where the earnings exceeded \$5 a week in one of these, the Scottish county of Renfrew, they averaged \$5.43 a week. the independence of the Philippines until The English county in which the all nations shall expressly recognize it." lining up so manfully against odds so great, earnings were lowest was Suffolk, for He had provided a Constitution, called a the good wishes and the practical aid o there they did not exceed \$3.60 a week; In the Irish county of Mayo they were only Government and collected an army to and Longs, whose visit is chiefly remem-\$2.14. It should be noted that in many districts in the Province of Connaught, and also in County Donegal in Ulster, agri- met in Paris, he had protested against the Victor, did solid and convincing work for cultural laborers, considered as a distinct transfer of the Philippines to the United their party in Colorado. ALLISON and ciass, scarcely exist, the holdings in such | States and had insisted upon their right | Spooner, and, we hope, other distinguished by the farmers and their families. Large and the United States had agreed upon the campaign. If it can be done, Mr. associates or confederates with all the infor-

during the spring, summer and autumn.

In the case of a considerable number of farms in the United Kingdom the compilers of this report have been able to ascertain the rates of weekly cash wages paid so so has been a marked increase of wages. Thus on thirty-three farms the average increase in the rates of weekly cash wages from 1850 to 1899 amounted to 48 per cent. laborers amounted to about 23 cents per head In 1899, as compared with 1898, in June 1900, as compared with June of the much for the past ten years.

The rise in agricultural wages in England, Wales and Scotland during recent years of this kind of labor, which is said to be more skilled men, owing to the competition of other industries. Then, again, so far as England is concerned, the employhas nearly ceased to exist, and the farmers seasons. Moreover, the resident casual hoeing and weeding, hay and grain harvests and potato lifting, has almost or where women are still largely employed | Spanish inhabitants of Louisiana in 1803? at field work in many districts, it is said that they and also the young women engaged for dairy and other work in the farmhouses are steadily decreasing year celebrated their liberty in 1804? Has he ever ations in towns, either in shops or domestic

There is reason to believe that the migration to the towns is due not only to a desire notonous.

Mr. Bryan and Our Army in the Philippines.

"It is astonishing how little information a great man can sometimes have," said paign. Only a few days ago at Ann Arbor he Mr. BRYAN in his speech at Trinway on was goaded into repeating, what everybody | Saturday last. Of the truth of that propoknows, that the Democratic party is com- sition he is himself about the best illustramitted to the free coinage of silver at the ; tion that has been furnished in American politics. His recent declaration that the Republican President had no Philippine he slunk away from his record policy, in the face of Mr. McKINLEY's letter over their twelve hundred islands after we of acceptance, is a striking instance of this, had handed them over to Aguinalpo's but he gave a still more recent one in a Government, we would become responsible have none of him now that he has become speech made at Mansfield only a few hours to the world for their good behavior. If after he left Trinway, when he attempted they violated the rules of international to reply to Governor ROOSEVELT on the law, if they oppressed the subjects of foreign bill for the increase of the army.

army to 100,000 men, for the purpose of war with the offended Power. President putting down the rebellion in the Philip- McKinley said in his letter of acceptance: pines. He seems to be imbued with the for the sovereignty of his country must necessarily be an incipient traitor. Of rural districts, and throws light upon the course Mr. Bayan's proposition is absurd. The American people have had some experience as to the danger of volunteer soldiers. We had them in the Revolu- we could not protect even the Filipinos until after methods of engaging and paying agricul- | ticnary War; we had them in 1812-14; we tural laborers obtain in different parts of the | had them in the Mexican War; in the Civil United Kingdom. For instance, in Scotland, War we had them by the million; yet we be thus free in any other relation. We will not give

> It would seem superfluous to reply to he reminded Mr. BRYAN that if there really was any danger in the case, the Democrats were at least as responsible for it as the Republicans inasmuch as the bill which created this army was reported by a Democrat, Senator Cockrell of Missouri, and voted for by Democrats in both !

Now, how does Mr. BRYAN reply to this? Just as he answered the charge that he was of Paris, whose obligations he now reputhe truth of Governor ROOSEVELT'S asservided for a permanent increase of the army. while the Cockrell bill expires next year. But Mr. BRYAN omits to mention the very important fact that it is the army created inary cuiprit.

ntelligent observer knew that there would be trouble in the Philippines if the treaty was confirmed. Why, is it possible that when the President entered upon to the facts, which are Republican. his colonial policy he knew there would be trouble in the Philippine Islands? What becomes of the argument that there would be no trouble there if it were not for the people in this country who make speeches against imperialism?"

What becomes of the argument? Why. t remains an unanswerable indictment of the men who, while their countrymen are fighting to preserve the sovereignty of the United States and the honor of its flag, are aiding and abetting Aguinaldo's insurgent banditti to persevere in their is abundant reason for good hope.

It is true that when the President entered upon what Mr. BRYAN calls his "colonial policy," he knew there would be trouble Western blood. Colorado would sin in the Philippines. The war broke out on intention to establish the independence the West. Finally, Fusion in Colorado of the Philippines. On June 23, 1898, he had as in every other State where it has been Revolutionary Government, in which he a flat and nauseous political and adminisdeclared its object to be "to struggle for | trative failure. Congress, assumed to put in operation a their brethren in the East. ROOSEVELT support it. When the Peace Commis- bered here by the attentions bestowed sioners of the United States and Spain upon them by a band of Bryan ruffians at districts being generally small and worked to independence. When, therefore, Spain Republican speakers, will take a hand in

certain counties of England and Scotland | observer knew that there would be "trouble in the Philippine Islands."

If Mr. BRYAN did not know it, that is only another illustration of " how little information a great man can sometimes have." The Democrats in Congress knew it, and during a long series of years. The figures | in view of the expected trouble Congress show that in the last half-century there passed the Cockrell bill for which the Democrats as well as the Republicans voted, and thus provided the President with an army to enforce the sovereignty of the United States and suppress any In England and Wales from 1895 to 1898 | opposition that AGUINALDO might make. the rise in the weekly wages of agricultural | This army the President is now using for I voters of his State. that purpose, which would have been accomplished ere this but for the aid and wages rose by about 8 cents per head, and encouragement that the insurgents have received from Mr. BRYAN and his associates rates of agricultural wages have not altered | drawn from the Philippines and their independence recognized.

Mr. BRYAN not only proposes to give them independence, but he declares in favor is attributed by employers to the scarcity of a protectorate. He would have us pay Spain \$20,000,000 for the privilege of arrayincreasing, particularly in the case of the ing ourselves as the champions of AGUI-NALDO and his Tagals against the civilized world. Does Mr. BRYAN realize what a job he is proposing for this country? Has ment of women and children in agriculture he not read enough of history to know that for its conservation, its enlightenment, are thus deprived of cheap labor at busy government? Thomas Jefferson wrote standard, and Mr. Levy faithfully and to DE WITT CLINTON in 1803 that the people laborer, who used to be obtainable for of Louisiana "are as yet as incapable of self-government as children." Does Mr. BEYAN believe that the Filipinos of to-day entirely disappeared. Even in Scotland, are more capable than the French and

Did Mr. BRYAN ever read the history of San Domingo? If he did, does he remember how the blacks of that island by year, owing to their preference for situ- read the proclamation of their Governor General, DESSALINES, decreeing the massacre of every Frenchman on the island? Does he know the bloody story of its execution? Does he think that AGUINALDO to obtain higher wages, but also to the and his countrymen have more love for lead a life which is less arduous and mo- French? Has he not read in our papers of the treatment that is even now inflicted by Aguinalpo's followers on the peacesway, whenever they fall into their hands? Does he wish to establish another San Domingo in the Philippines, and to assume the protection of another Dessalines

dens a protectorate would entail upon us? If we should recognize the independence of the Philippines and assume a protectorate Powers or insulted their representatives, Mr. Bryan has been trying to convince those Powers would demand immediate the American people that their liberties are reparation, and in that case we must do in danger, because their Representatives one of three things, pay the damages ourin Congress authorized the increase of the selves, see our protectorate ignored, or go to

"As the sovereign power we can initiate action and idea that any man who is willing to fight | shape means to ends, and guide the Filipinos to selfdevelopment and self-government. As a protectorate power we could not initiate action, but would be compelled to follow and uphold a people with no capacity yet to go alone. In the one case we can protect both ourselves and the Filipines from being involved in dangerous complications; in the other their trouble had come. Our rights in the Philip. pines are now free from outside interference and will continue so in our present relation. They would not up our own to guarantee any other sovereignty."

BRYAN seems to know next to nothing of Mr. Bryan's vaticinations on this subject, the Philippine situation. It is indeed asbut Governor Roosevelt has noticed them tonishing how little information a man who careless about the event of this campaign. on one or two occasions, and the other day | wants to figure as a public character can

The Colorado Republicans.

The Republicans of the East and of the Middle West do not yet understand the tremendous energy with which the Republicans of Colorado, under the leadership of the Hon. EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT, are trying to bring that State back to their responsible for the ratification of the Treaty side. The Republicans hereabouts know Colorado as the State which was lost by diates. He puts in his favorite plea of McKinley in 1896 by a hopeless majority, confession and avoidance. He admits some 134,000 votes. They shrug their shoulders and smile a pitying smile if you where in the United Kingdom the system | tion, but declares that the Cockrell bill | tell them that the Colorado Republicans was a substitute for the bill which had are not only making a glorious fight but passed the House, and which he says pre- are really hopeful of winning it. What is the use of butting against a majority like 134,-000? Leave rainbows to Democrats.

But just think of the great change in public opinion in Colorado since 1896. Soon by Mr. Cockbell's bill that is now in after the election the Colorado people disexistence, and that he has been abusing covered that all had not been lost and that throughout his campaign, at one time as silver was not the sole bulwark of their idlers and at another as assassins. Gov- State. They set to work with the determiernor Roosevell having convicted him of nation and the buoyant vigor that are the charge that he has been denouncing characteristic of them to develop the multimarried men, are frequent. On the other the work of his party associates, he now form resources of Colorado. They have sets up the defunct House bill as a man of | had their share, and a fat share, of the fortunate business conditions that have prevailed under Mr McKinley's Adminis-In this same Mansfield speech Mr. BRYAN | tration. They have seen all Mr. BRYAN'S predictions of disaster and poverty laughed to scorn by the event. They have grown richer instead of growing poorer; and being men and women of sense, they yield

As a sample of the political changes wrought by the facts, the Colorado Republicans instance their Electoral and State tickets this year, every name upon which is the name of a man who voted for BRYAN. The same is the case with the Republican Advisory Committee. To gain 67,001 votes from the Bryanites seems to many an impossible achievement, too great a revolution; but to the Colorado Republicans, who have seen and see the revolution going on, there

Col. BRYAN has helped them greatly with his spectre of imperialism. Expansion is in the Colorado blood, in all the against its origin and its history if it were before that AGUINALDO had asserted his abhorrent to the generous patriotism of issued a proclamation as President of the tried, is an incongruity, a monstrosity,

We ask for these Colorado Republicans, numbers of these small farmers and their the cession of the islands to this country, Wolcorr should be returned to the Senate, mation in the hands of his pursuers as to the sons go to work as laborers on farms in the President knew, and every intelligent where he holds one of the highest places

circumstances of peculiar difficulty and, to all seeming, to the ruin of his political career The fanatical bitterness with which he is attacked by the Fusionists of his own State is an honor to his courage and his talents. In his gallant effort to win the Legislature he is sure of the applause of all who are capable of respecting a man who, gifted with a high fitness for public life, followed his own convictions in the face of a great and hostile majority of the

It is said that the Republican National Committee does not see Colorado or only sees what it believes to be Republican illusions there. A more careful view will previous year, by about 16% cents per and their declaration that in case of BRYAN'S reveal a canvass carried on with such resohead. In Ireland, on the other hand, the election the American army will be with- lute and abounding strength and spirit and under such conditions as must make every Republican hopeful for its success.

A Man to Be Congratulated. If there is a man in New York who has special reason for rejoicing this autumn

it is the Hon. JEFFERSON M. LEVY. Mr. LEVY is the Representative in the present Congress of the Thirteenth district of this city. It is a district distinguished the native Filipinos are incapable of self- and its consequent devotion to the gold honorably represented all its intelligence by voting for the Currency bill, though only one other Democratic Congressman of Manhattan was recorded on that side.

For that fidelity to the interests of his constituents Mr. Levy was punished by the refusal of Tammany to renominate him for Congress. A blatant Bryanite, Mr. O. H. P. BELMONT, has been nominated in his place and is to be put before the citizens of the Thirteenth district at this election.

Instead of looking upon his failure of renomination with regret, however, Mr. LEVY ought to welcome it with profound satisfaction. It releases him from a political bondage which must always have been wish to secure employment to which a the Spaniards whom our treaty binds us odious to an honest man. It relieves him higher social position is attached, and to to protect, than DESSALINES had for the of the necessity of voting for a Bryanite Speaker of the House of Representatives, which would have been imposed upon him if he had been elected in the Tammany ful natives who have submitted to our name. Now he is a free man. When he ran for Congress in 1898, he was obliged, under Tammany constraint, to conceal his gold sentiments-a humiliating experience. Now he can declare and defend his opinions at all times without fear or Does Mr. BRYAN understand what bur- favor. He has regained his liberty and his self-respect.

We congratulate the Hon. JEFFERSON M. LEVY. And on the 7th of November we hope to be able to congratulate the citizens of the Thirteenth Congress district on the deserved punishment of crushing defeat administered to the Bryanite candidate put up to punish Mr. Levy for voting for honor and honesty, security and prosperity.

George Dewey's Flag. Almost every citizen of importance has

spoken, and the time is short.

What is Admiral Dewey going to say and do? This is not a presumptuous or impertinent question, for the Admiral himself, a little earlier in the present year. proclaimed his active interest in contemporaneous politics, although postponing until a later date the specific announcement of his convictions.

Since that time, it is true, Admiral DEWEY has reconsidered his intention to be a candidate for President, but it would be an insuit to the gallant sailor and excellent citizen to assume that because he has no louger the direct interest of personal aspiration he has become suddenly indifferent

The friends and well-wishers of the hero of Manila Bay-and their number includes nearly the entire population of the United States-feel that they have a right to know how he stands with regard to the great national policy which he inaugurated on the bridge of the Olympia. Is DEWEY with BRYAN or with McKINLEY? Is he for hauling down the American flag which he carried to the Philippines and so glo-

riously established there? That last question would never be asked Admiral's misfortune some weeks ago to become identified in the public mind, rightly or wrongly as the case may be, with the ideas and purposes which Mr. BRYAN represents. If that view does him injustice, he himself is mainly responsible for its

In either case, it seems to us that he owes it to the country which holds him in affectionate esteem to define his position squarely and positively. Is he for enforcing law and order under our severeignty in the Philippines; or is he for hauling down

GEORGE DEWEY'S flag? Less than three weeks remain before election day. Let the Admiral speak out in time like a man and an American officer.

One thousand miles in 99 hours and 5514 minutes: 1,800 miles in 162 hours, and 2,000 miles in 222 hours and 512 minutes is the amazing record of Miss MARGARET GAST, wheelwomen, who has lowered the figures of all other cyclists, male and female, in similar undertakings. Upon completing 1,500 miles, on Saturday morning last, she was two hours and forty minutes ahead of the best time ever made previously by a woman, and twenty four minutes shead of the man's record for that distance. When the 2,000-mile mark was reached, on Monday night, the only achievement in continuous century riding comparable with Miss Gast's (that of W. H. BROWN) had been excelled by three hours and one minute. Now this young woman, who has proved herself impervious to bad weather and undaunted by false and sensational reports concerning her health, still sapires to add another 500 miles to her unique task. And the physicians who have examined her say, Go shead. We know of no obstacle to her experiments with the powers of

Attrregular intervals in New York, as in murders which baffin police detection-murders not by stealthy methods, but by violence, with tims. One such murder is usually forgetten long before snother is heard of. In the Cunningham, Scharn, Peck and some other recent cases the futility of police methods of inquiry and search has been seen, though murderous rimes are by no means on the increase in New York and there is less of organized disorder

the case for many years. These recurring mysteries require, however, lice Department has been needlessly but seriously complicated by amateur or voluntee notoriety or planning to get material for "stories." The inevitable effect of their unsolicited participation is to embarrass seriously the quest for the criminal and to acquaint him and his crime. To some extent, too, the antiquated and

in the estimation of his colleagues and of complicated procedure of the Coroner's office is the public. He stuck to his party under an obstacle to discovery. The recurrence at shorter intervals recently of unsolved murder crimes makes desirable the adoption of better methods for the detection of their perpetra-

> Ex-Congressman James H. Lewis of the State of Washington called on Mr. CROKER today and asked permission to speak at the Garden to-night. He was summarily suppressed—Evening Post This is unjust. Nobody can suppress the Hon. JIM HAM LEWIS. Nobody who venerates

> loveliness and modesty wants to suppress of even to depress him. But his eloquence is se mighty and his full set of pinks is so beautiful that if he had been allowed to exhibit in Madison Square Garden the Bryan Benefit would have been turned into a Ham Lewis Benefit,

If Mr. BRYAN stood for all the fill things the Courier-Journal thought of him and all the mean things it said of him in 1896, we should support him upon the simple proposition that the existing partisan combine of Militarism and Money at Washington is a menace to free government.—Courier-Journal.

Alas for that genius of rolitical principle, the Star-Eved Goddess! She has now known the day when a Democratic campaign had no

We are unable to approve the course of the owner of the yacht Mineola, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, in his refusal to accept the cup won originally by the Rainbow and subsequently awarded to the Mineola as the second boat in a race for which the Rainbow has recently been pronounced disqualified. If Mr. BELMONT doesn't desire the cup, he can melt it up; but the rule that takes it from the Rainbow and gives it to the Mineola is sound and indivisible. It should be accepted, free from complaint or resistance in any form. A yacht entered in a race must abide by the rules whether the penalty be the loss of the cup which, according to its bare sailing, it won, or the receipt of a cup which, according to bare sailing, it didn't win. A cup is a trifling thing, but rules are vital, and, in our judgment, it is truer sportsmanship to hold to them without question.

The best treatment of the regrettable affair of the Rainbow is to let it pass with as little friction as possible, and the way to do that is to avoid criticising or resisting any penalty that the occasion may prescribe.

Where are the poets?-Minneapolis Tribune Everywhere. You don't need to ring for any more. Some persons complain that there are no more great poets. It is a modern convenience that everybody can be his or her own

THE SILVER ISSUE.

Answers to Political Correspondents TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am about cast my first vote this year and I would be much obliged if you would enlighten me on the issues of the campaign. Four years ago I was an ardent believer in Democratic principles, but I have considered the issues of the Democratic and Republican parties a great deal and I seem to favor the principles of the Republican party. But as long as I have considered to matter, I still fall to comprehend the real meaning of the issues. I have caked many people to explain the meaning of 16 to 1 and every time I get a different answer. Likewise with the Philippine question—the people have so many efficient views of the situation that I heave so many efficient views of the situation that I heave so many efficient views of the situation that I heave so many efficient views of the situation.

Sixteen to one means in practice the Government's coining into dollars all the silver that any one will bring to the mint and stamping these coins, "dollars" at the valuation of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. The silver dollars, thus manufactured without limit, would be worth intr usically a little more than half as much as the gold dollar; so that every debtor, including the United States, would pay in the cheaper money. This is Bryanism. It would be repudiation. It is fraud and it means commercial disaster.

The case of the Philippines is simpler. By treaty that gave to us the sovereignty over the is under fire there.

We advise this young voter to vote for the party of honest money and loyalty to the flag.

asks how it would be possible to maintain the ratio of 16 to 1 when silver coinage is freunless the United States Government stood ready to exchange a gold dollar for a silver dollar on demand and also, if the United States attempted to do that, would not the Treasury be drained of gold in a few days.

gold would be paid into the Treasury; so that what is there now would be soon drained away by any sane American had it not been the and the parity of the gold and silver dollars could not be maintained. No one would coin another gold dollar. Silver would become the

"Querist" asks also whether the taxpayers, or. if not the taxpayers, the lower and middle

classes, would not be the chief sufferers The answer is that there is little profit in calculating the precise amount of suffering that would all upon different groups of people. The entire community would experience the disaster of a financial upheaval and all would suffer

greatly, the rich relatively, the poor absolutely.

A Dangerous Swindle TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As for Mr. Bryan's policy of free and unlimited eninage of silrer, it is an insult to the intelligence of the average American voter to propose such a swindling scheme The putting into operation of such an infamous policy would be the greatest swindle known in the history of the human race. If I deposit \$100 in a bank, I receive from that institution a book in which lam credited with the sum deposited. If free and unlimtted coinage of silver were a reality, I could not go sack to the bank and say: "Credit me with enough of the depreciated dollars to equal in purchasing power the ones with which I parted." Oh, no; I would have to content myself with receiving the same number of dollars in a depreciated currency. In other words, I should submit to be robbed of one-half of my sav-ings. JOHN MERRITT. 75 SOUTH FIRST STREET, BROOKLYN, Oct. 15.

McKinley Banner at the Head of Madison Street.

Tenants of the Scott & Bowne Building, at New Chambers and Pearl streets, raised yesterday one of the biggest McKinley and Roosevelt flags in town. A fine new standard, thirty by fifty feet, is surmounted by the following inscription:

McKinley and Roosevelt stand for continued pros perity, full employment of labor and a dollar worth one hundred cents. The flag is nearly as high in the air as the Bryan kites, and swings at the head of Madison

street for the benefit of the Bryanites of the

Second district.

lowing forcible illustration of what "free silver" would mean to the United States may serve to open the eyes of a portion of that large majority which at present displays such profound ignorance on this Some years since the writer was in Costa Rica and

ordered a suit of clothes from a tailor to cost \$50 in that money. Upon completion this was paid for with a twenty-dollar gold piece (American), from which one or two dollars in C. R. currency were received in change. It is not hard to predict how many frock coats the by orator and his friends would be able to sport under the regime which he fondly hopes to inaugurate when he had to the hope to the hope

sensation-seeking persons looking for personal TTO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: The narra tive of the Daily Mail correspondent in South Africa regarding Mr. Webster Davis's action last January while in that country can be corroborated by every in ne is considered the Benedict Armond of American his-tory of to-das.

From one who was in Cape Town, South Africa, a summer "aday, Jan. 9, 1900.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.

POLITICAL CALENDAR, 1900.

Flection Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6. Polls open 8 A. M.; polls close 5 P. M. Remaining registration days in cities of the

first class of the State of New York (New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo): Friday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Saturday, Oct. 20, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Registration days in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants, elsewhere than in cities of the first class, are held on the same days as in those cities, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. The remaining registration day in election districts other than in cities or villages of 5,000 inhabitants is:

Saturday, Oct. 20, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE SOUTHERN "NEGRO" SCARE. Some Facts About the Politicians Engaged in Working It in Georgia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my letter of the other day on the bugbear of negro domination I did not tell the half that can be told. I did not tell you that the negro, Rucker (who holds office as Revenue Collector, by the appointment of the President, under indorsement of Democratic officeholders and Democratic "machine" manipulators), has now serving under him various white men, who pretend to be stanch Democrats, as deputies and special clerks, at the instance of men who make the cry about negro domination and white supremacy. The negro officeholder is proud of his place, while numerous Democrats do the

I did not tell you that the father-in-law of the late Henry W. Grady is the chief clerk and bookkeeper in the Revenue Collector's office. I did not tell you that the Atlanta Constitution is the special friend of Dr. King, who is the father-in-law of Mr. Grady. I did not tell you of Mr. P. H. Moore, the Irish Democratic leader, who is a special deputy collector under the negro Revenue Collector. Yet all these things are true, as I write them. The Atlanta | a march of eighteen miles. We were out in Journal is the friend of Mr. Moore. He comes over from the influence of Mr. floke Smith of from knee to hip deep nearly all the way. the Cleveland régime. You never see any line in either of these papers with the least suggestion of opposition to or condemnation of the | how the elections are going. They think that negro collector, Henry A. Rucker. He is the the army will be withdrawn if the Democrats chief in name where these papers and these men control the patronage in a Recublican Ad- | Garrison of Boston at the post for writing this ministration. Don't you see how contemptible | piece of poetry: and insincere is the foolish hue and cry about negro domination and supremacy?

I do not say that the Collector should be censured or condemned. Perhaps he does not need it, nor deserve it, and will not, so long as these good white men under him have charge of the keeping of the books and control of the paironage of the office. That is not the point of the matter. Why, the negro doesn't "dominate" worth a cent, and he is not "supreme"

by a long shot. It is time that all this bosh should be exposed, and that the light of truth should be let in on these politicians. They pretend to take great offence at appointments of negroes, yet they make and control the appointments and have charge of the offices. They pretend to complain about a Republican Administration, in order to appear to be against the Republican party, so as to make R publicanism odious among the "white folks," and they control the negroes and negro ap cintments, so as to mislead and entrap a Republican President in order to give a cue for punching him for making such appointments.

It is a shrewd game of the "hide and seek," and "hello, come and find me!" If you will watch and study the playing of the game a little, you will see the hands of expert players. I present to you a clipping, showing the offi-

cers and directors of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, elected a few days ago. Col. A. R Lawton is of counsel for the company. Major J. F. Hansen, Chairman of the Board of Directors, is also one of the Electors from the State at large on the Republican ticket for Federal Senate, reace was made with Spain in a | E. P. Howell is one of the celebrated "embalmed beef" investigating committee, ap-Philippines. Our title is beyond question, and, pointed by the President, and a former owner that being so, we are bound to maintain it. and editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Mr. E. T. That is what we are doing against the Tagai | Comer is a son of a late President of the railbandit Aguinaldo, who is comforted by Bryan, road: Mr. Clark Howell, a son of E. P. Powell and that is what any American Administration is the chief editor of the Allanta Constitution, a would be in duty bound to do. The ali-nation | brother-in-law of E. T. Comer, a member of the of our Philippine territory cannot properly be National Democratic Executive Committee, and was recently elected to the State Senate of Georgia.

A little closer study of our Southern politics and politicians might serve you a good purpose in the general discussion of candidates ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 11. ROBERT L. RODGERS,

BRITISH STILL BUYING MULES HERE To Continue Purchase Until War Transporta

tion Department Is Equipped. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct 16 .- Capt. Markham. who has been in charge of the British War Office agency here, returned to New Orleans to-day, agency here, returned to the another contract reopened the agency and let another contract for the purchase of 1.500 mules distributed between St. Louis, Kansas City and Bonham, Tex. It is understood that the British War De articles and the continue the purchase of nent has concluded to entinue the purchase of mule: indefinitely in this country until the tran portation department of the British Army is fully equipped.

The United States Recognize Marroquin Advices received yesterday from Bogota, Co lombia, announce that United States Minister Hart has, on instructions from Washingt n. Hart has, on instructions from Washington, recognized Senor José Manuel Marroquin as legal President of that republic.

Senor Miguel Comacho-Roidan, a well-known commission merchant of this city, took charge of the Colombian consulate at 17 State street yesterday, succeed na temporarily, the Charge d'Affaires and Co-sul-General, Senor Espinosa, who resigned. Senor Comacho-Roidan his also been duly recognized by the State Department.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. I rush into print to ask a few questions First-Is it not surprising that in view of the extraordinary and complex diplomatic condi-

been duly recognized by the State Department.

have confronted President McKinley during his incumbency he has furnished so little campaign material for his opponents? Second-If silver ingots, stamped with the face value of \$80,000, can be bought in China for \$60,000 what is to prevent the same financial condition here

in the event of the election of Mr. Bryan? Third-If a trust is a monopoly. why do they speak of the "Sugar Trust" when the Havemeyers and Arbuckles are engaged in one grand, continuous saccharine conflict. to say nothing of the San Francisco and Philadelphia contingents? Fourth-If a mechanic invents an article of utility

manufacture it, is he not a monopolist, and therefore a "trust." and will be also be abolished? Fifth-What would be the rate of life insurance of a party of "Republican thugs" (a contemporary characterization) who would "colonize" in the down town districts? And how long would Tammany Hall

allow them to "colon." Sixth-As all political organizations must have a head, is it not better to choose those who have been elected by the vote of the public to high positions, like Senators Hanna and Platt, than to be dictated to by a man who holds no office and has no visible means

Seventh-What would the W. C. T. U. lady who in stigated the endless-chain letter to defeat Presider trucks reaching from Lexington avenue and Forty-second street through the Grand Central station to Forty-fourth street and loaded to the muzzle with Trust ice and all sorts and conditions of booze for the consumption of Tammany braves en route to

Eighth-If any globe trotter with anti-imperialistic tendencies ever got that lump in his throat at the sight of the Stars and Stripes in a foreign land, and if so for

whom will be vote? Ninth-How much more right to live has a member of a labor organization than a man who is not? Tenth—What is the matter with Cyrus Field for the 'Ilali of Fame?"

Eleventh-Is it not a fact that in bard times people curtail their pleasures first; consequently, theatres are the first to suffer? Are there not many new places of amusement in New York, and are they not all doing Try to get a seat at some popular play after 8 P. M. and find out.

Twelfth-Finally, is not voting for Bryan like "splitting openers" and drawing to an in-between NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

NEW HAVEN ELMS DAMAGED.

One Blown Down by Wind Shows That They Are Unsafe and They May Be Cut Down. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16 .- A baby tornado struck this town at about 4 P. M. to-day, and as a result of some of the damage done th greater portion of the magnificent elm trees for which New Haven is famous will be destroyed within a short time. Suddenly the

streets were swept by a wind. Light and heavy teams were lifted from the ground and turned upside down. One large furniture van was in the number damaged. The worst accident was the blowing down of a magnificent clm tree at the corner of Church and Chapei streets, in the heart of the city. The big eim fell straight across Church street, dragging down wires and cables and finally crashing into the Exchange Building, full of lawyers' offices. A large hole was made in the 12-inch brick wall and the limbs of the tree tore through a dozen office

windows. Two large trolley systems were tied up for several hours and telegraph and telephone wires were seriously damaged. The interior of the tree that fell was almost entirely in pulp. Next to it was the Beecher eim, the oldest in the city, which was set out in 1700. The city officials announced to-night that it and all the other old clms that are found

HOW THE SOLDIERS FEEL,

unsafe will probably have to be cut down.

They Appreciate the Democrats' Cry at Its Worth-The Army Canteen in Practice.

The following letter from a private in the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, now in the Philippines, was written for home reading, and gives still more evidence of the way the soldiers who fight feel toward the traitorous writers and talkers on this side of the water.

DEAR MOTHER: Your letter of July 1 arrive ! several days, and as I am not on duty to-day I will write to you. We got back yesterday from the swamps, the water and mud anywhere

The natives are quiet again, but I don't know for how long. They are holding out to see win. I would like the job of whipping W.

> Oh, men and brethren of Luzon, By brute invader hunted down

Through swamp and forest, driven on From burning town to burning town.

Any man that was born under the Stars and Stripes and would write such a piece as that should be shot as a traiter, and I would like to be in the firing squad. Men during the Civil War that fought in the Southern army were called truiters; I wonder what they call such men as him to-day. It is the encouragement of such as him that keeps this war going. If they would shut up, these niggers would stop fighting.

ment of such as him that keeps this war going. If they would shut up, these niggers would stop fighting.

We have an army canteen in the post here. All that they are allowed to sell is heer. We have very few men drunk on beer. The most of our cases of drunkenness are caused by a native drink called beno. A little of it makes a wild man out of a person. Anybody that would drink it must have a gruige against himself. I see by the paper that the Prohibition party offered to support Bryan if he would put in a bill against the army canteen. That is wrong, nine out of ten soldiers are men that drink more or less, and they will have something to drink. The army canteen sells nothing but beer, and you had better let them have it, because to shut it off they would turn to these native drinks, which are terrible in their effect on a man. * Your loving son.

Between Layon Aug 20. BALINAO, Luzon, Aug. 20.

DEACONS INSIST ON SPRINKLING.

Dispute Over Baptism Leads to Resignation of Union Church of Christ's Pastor. About a year ago the Union Church of Christ was organized on undenominational lines in Brooklyn and a frame building in Linwood street near Sutter avenue, formerly used as a political wigwam, was rented by the congregajudg ent of the Administration and the McKinley and Roosevelt. Of the Directors, Mr. | tion, which started with six members, and now

tion, which started with six members, and now numbers over three hundred. Charles B. Aithof, a young missionary who had not been graduated from any theological school, was the paster until last Sunday night, when he announced his resignation. A controversy with the deacons over the manner of baptism was the cause of his resignation. The dear or sinsisted on sprinkling. Mr. Althof insisted that this was contrar to the by-laws of the church, which provided that all creeds and doctrines should be excluded. Mr. Althof has given his services gratis and be say that the deacons have treeted excluded, and he saws that the deacons have treeted him very snahhilly in view of his successful efforts to establish the church. A split in the

congregation is threatened. LAND CIVEN TO LOUISIANA. Swamps and Overflowed Territory Transferred

by General Land Office. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16-The United States General Land Office to-day transferred 1,004,000 acres of swamp and overflowed land to the State of Louisia a, under the act of 1853. This is land scattered over the State, being situated it twenty-five purishes, and is the largest body of overflowed land ever given to Louisiana at one time. The lands are subject to homestend only on outright purcha e at from 12% to 75 cents per acte from the Louisian State Land. Office, the my ey derived from the sale being set apart for the contraction of levees and the protection of the same from overflow.

The Paramount Issue-The Country.

From the speech of Gen. John C. Black of Illi-nois at Springfield. "I have all my political life been associated with Democracy, but before I was a Democrat I was an American, and I have never yet seen the day when I did not regard my all giance to my country as being always paramount. As for me, small as my stake is in financial affellow citizens whose stake is measured by the value of all the property in the United States, and I am unwilling to hazard the enormous change from present conditions to those which will exist in the case of the restoration of silver to free and unlimited coinage at the ratto of 16 to 1 without the aid or cooperation of any other nation. This, friends, is the please made by the Kansas City platform. This is the promise extorted from them by the candidate for the Presideacy. This is the policy which he is obliged by every consideration of judgment and honor

Lord Fairfax of Cameron.

esting details as to Lord Fairfax, whose death took Prince George county, Md -a house 150 years old with an estate of some seven hundred acres attached toit. Lord Fairfax, who was a direct descendant of the and patents it, which gives him the sole right to | great Parliamentary Commander-in-Chief, though a peer of Scot and was a citizen of the United States. Though he did not, of course, assume the litle, it was not in any sense dormant, and its passage through male heirs ever since the family have lived in America has been well recognized. The title descends to the late Lord's eldest son, who is a clerk in the New York banking house of Brown Brothers & Co. The fact that this most historic title belongs to an American is a pleasant and picturesque illustration of how closely the two nations are alifed by blood. We wish the title were not a Scotch one, and that Lord Fairfax could every now and again take his seat in the House of Lords as the noble Lord from the United States.

Another Gone.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.
The University of Chicago announces that Prof. J. Franklin Jameson of Brown University will succeed Dr. von Holst as head of its department of history. Dr. von Holst's retirement is said to be due to his bad health. It is noteworthy that Dr. von Holst's failure of health dates from about the time of his attempt to

justify the murder of the Maine's crew. Antarctic Gales of Ninety Miles an Hour. "With short interruptions we had continually experienced heavy gales, some of which exceeded ninety miles an hour. These gales naturally considerably checked the progress of sledge expeditions."

-Borchegrevink of the Southern Cross in the Geo-

graphical Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The lobate with "fixins," is a ruined community. Boiled-just boiled—eaten at 10 o'clock at night, with a stein of salterne, and then to bed.

Thus the lobster is a hallelujah o' joy to the man who has lived right.

NEW YORE, Oct 18.